

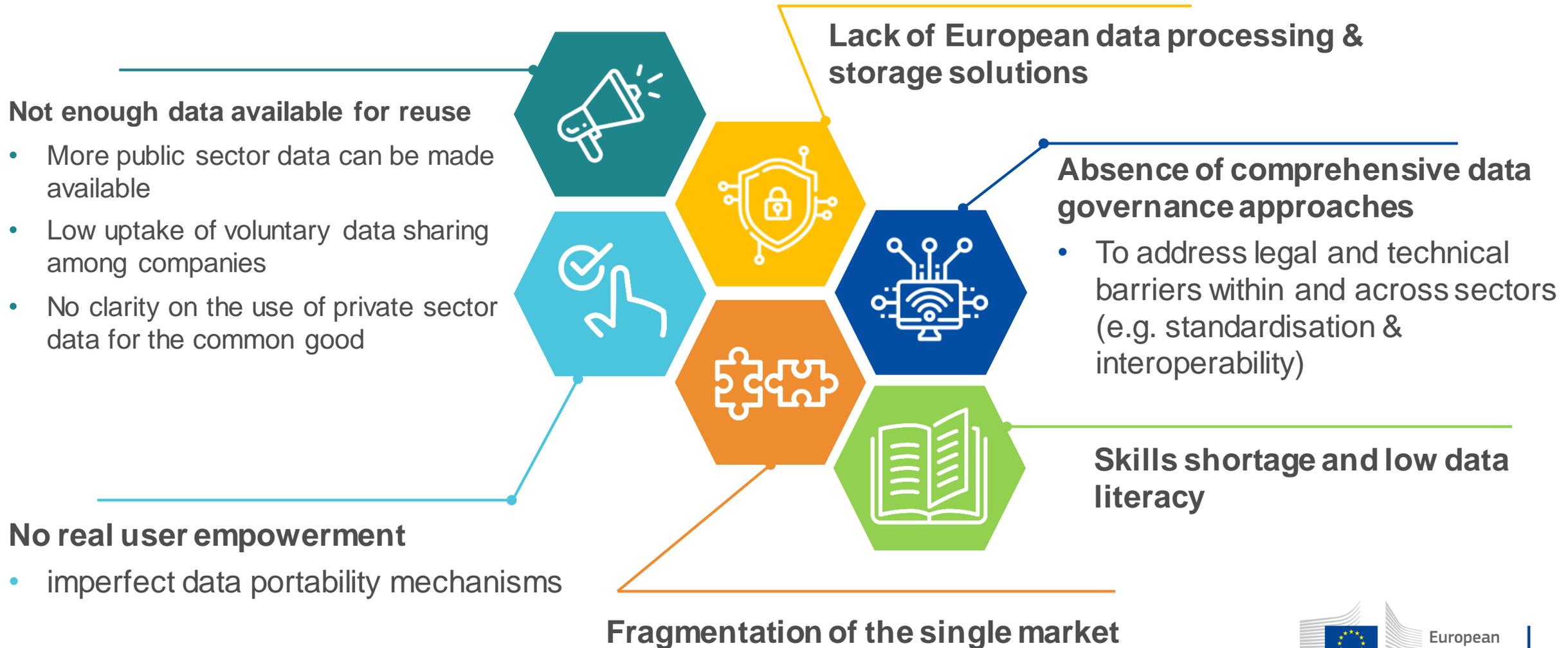


A European Strategy for Data

Federico Milani

Data policy & innovation

What are the problems?



European Strategy for Data

A common European data space, a single market for data



Deploying the strategy through 4 Pillars



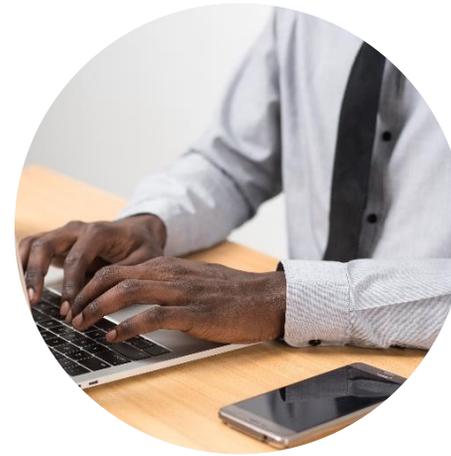
A governance framework for data

including a legislative framework for the governance of European data spaces and other cross- sectoral measures for data access and use



Enablers

Total investments of € 4-6 billion in a High Impact Project on European data spaces and federated cloud infrastructures



Competences

Empowering individuals, investing in digital skills & data literacy and in dedicated capacity building for SMEs.



Rollout of common European data spaces

in crucial economic sectors and domains of public interest, looking at data governance and practical arrangements.

Overview of data actions

[D] What data are we talking about?

[H] Who holds such data?

[A] What policy intervention?



Good governance of data cannot wait

[D] Data voluntarily made available by data holders

[H] Public sector, business, individuals, researchers

[A] Make such data easier to share in a controlled manner (technical, legal and with organisational support).
Build trust in data sharing;
Ensure data interoperability across sectors



Data: a key element of Big Tech's market power

[D] Data held by online platforms originating from the users (both businesses and individuals)

[H] Online platforms

[A] Among other policy options, identify appropriate data access and data portability remedies.



High quality government data for SMEs & innovation

[D] 'High value' Open Government Data (core reference data)

[H] Public sector

[A] Make such data available for re-use free of charge.



Better access to and control over data for a fair data economy

[D] Co-generated IoT data from industry and individuals, Big data sources held by business

[H] Business

[A] Ensure flexible use of big data sources by government for the common good.
Establish fairness in use of co-generated IoT data.
Make sure that Europeans stay in control over their data vis-à-vis third country jurisdictions.
Examine IPR legislation for possible obstacles.

Data Governance Act

Leveraging the potential of data for the economy and society



Pillar 1:

Re-use of **sensitive data** held by **public sector bodies**



Pillar 2:

Framework for new **data intermediaries** in the Single Market:
Data broker



Pillar3:

Corporate and Individual **data altruism** for purposes of general interest



Pillar4:

Co-ordination and interoperability:
European Data Innovation Board

Horizontal framework for the creation of a single market for data

Common European data spaces



Health



Industrial &
Manufacturing



Agriculture



Finance



Mobility



Green Deal



Energy



Public
Administration



Skills

- Driven by stakeholders
- Rich pool of data of varying degree of openness
- Sectoral data governance (contracts, licenses, access rights, usage rights)
- Technical tools for data pooling and sharing

Personal
data spaces

High Value
Datasets
from public
sector

Technical infrastructure for data spaces



Edge
Infrastructure &
Services

Cloud
Infrastructure &
Services

High-Performance
Computing

AI on demand
platform

AI Testing and
Experimentation
Facilities

The European way of sharing data

Objective:

“Create the right conditions for people, companies and authorities to share data in a secure, trust creating manner.”

- **Building trust** in data sharing.
- **Personal** and **non-personal data** in scope.
- **Re-use of public sector information**, but through novel mechanisms that protect information privacy (personal data, confidential business data).
- Voluntary B2B data sharing through **neutral data mediators**.
- Making easier voluntary sharing of data by individuals and companies, for **altruistic** and other motives.
- Support the creation of **sectoral common European data spaces** including the necessary infrastructure.